

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight:
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white.
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—
Glories all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefathers' dream.

Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The glories of the day, a shelter through the night.

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and fifeers shrilly pipe:
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky!
Your hope and my hope—It never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

SHOPS 100 PER CENT FOR LIBERTY BONDS

Percy Molyneux, salaried chairman of the federated crafts of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois shophmen, announced that the Oaklawn shops of the company near Danville, Ill., went 100 per cent on the purchase of Liberty bonds. There are 2,750 men employed there. In addition several of the unions purchased \$500 each of the bonds.

Need for Continuous Employment.

Society in its main industries can afford to guarantee continuous employment to its workers. Where work is not continuous, where the jobs through defect of management are not steady, society should suffer, not the workers. For manifestly the workers are not to blame; they are least able to bear deprivation of the means of livelihood. It has been demonstrated that operatives in the seasonal industries may be shifted to factories doing other work, or that a continuous program may be devised for slack times with attention to the science of management. Continuous days' labor, eight-hour days, added pay for overtime and representation of the workers in all questions relating to factory conditions and schedules will serve to put any community upon a proper plane of action and living.

Feeds Workers at Low Cost.

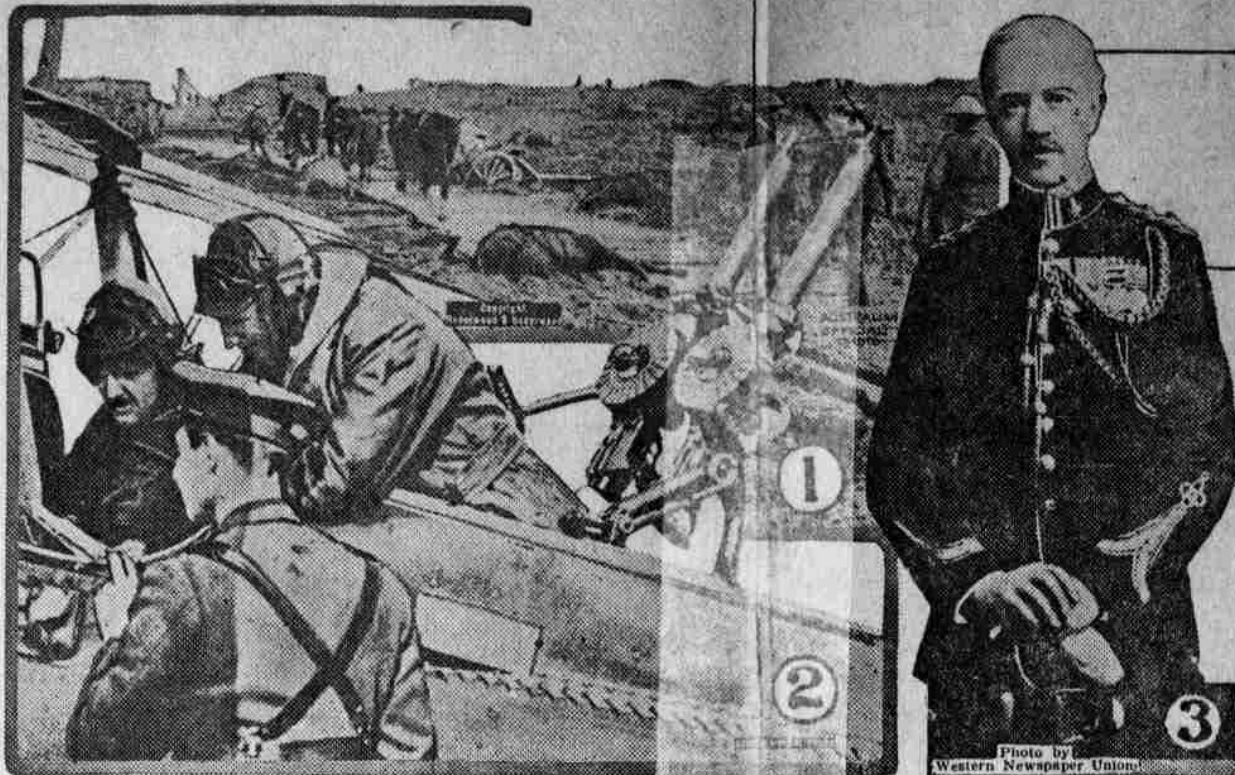
One factory making small arms, at Birmingham, England, has a capacity approaching a million rifles and 500,000 machine guns yearly. It employs 10,000 men, women and boys. The managing director is an American, Percy Martin, of Columbus, Ohio.

The factory has a canteen where 5,000 dinners are served daily to the men and women workers. Here the men obtain meals of meat and vegetables for 18 cents, a remarkable figure when present prices are considered, while for another 3 cents pudding or fruit may be added.

The women, girls and boys are served in separate dining rooms and are charged but 12 cents for the same meal. The health of the workers is one of the first considerations.

"Laying Off" Recognized Evil.

For the insidious disease which affects employment today, that of "laying off" or seasonal unemployment, is responsible for more disturbance in industry than the other abuses incidental to long hours, inadequate pay and insanitary conditions. It may be said that all of these evils, recognized as avoidable by the labor unions and now generally recognized as such by employers, would have been most effectively attacked by disposing first of the so-called unavoidable evil of unemployment.



1—Australian official photograph that shows strikingly the waste of war; troops and horses moving to the front along a duckboard road that is lined with dead horses and broken wagons. 2—Twin Lewis guns mounted on a British airplane and used with deadly effect. 3—Major General Maurice whose accusations of misrepresentation and lack of sincerity against the Lloyd-George government brought on a cabinet crisis in England.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Premier Lloyd George Again Is Winner in Crisis Brought on by General Maurice.

GIVEN VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

German Attack South of Ypres Smashed, While Allies Improve Their Positions at Many Points—Investigation of American Aircraft Production Collapse Started.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Premier Lloyd George and his cabinet successfully weathered another storm last week when the house of commons, by a vote of 293 to 106, rejected Herbert Asquith's motion providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate charges made against the premier by Maj. Gen. Frederick B. Maurice. Having declared that he would consider the action of the commons as a test of confidence, Mr. Lloyd George would have resigned and turned the conduct of the war over to Mr. Asquith had the latter been sustained. As it is he has won another great personal victory largely by means of the statement he made in the house—an ex parte statement, to be sure, but one that impressed his hearers with his evident honesty and frankness.

The charges made by General Maurice, formerly director of military operations, were that the premier and other officials had deceived the people by false statements concerning the army. The accusations were fully refuted by Lloyd George, who showed that his statements were made on information obtained from General Maurice's department. He protested vigorously against such distracting and paralyzing controversies and implored that there should be an end to "sniping." He called Maurice's action a flagrant breach of discipline, especially pernicious in its effect on a new army and not understandable to the allies of Great Britain.

There is no reason to question the patriotism of General Maurice's motives in precipitating the crisis, but it is evident that he was made the tool of the political opponents of the premier who hoped to ride into office on the resulting storm. Presumably the offending officer will be court-martialed.

Last week passed with only one important infantry action on the west front, but neither army has been idle. The heavy artillery of the allies has been continually hammering the German positions and especially devoting itself to smashing the enemy's lines of communications and munition depots and to hampering the bringing up of reinforcements and supplies. In this the aviators have given invaluable aid and the work has been so well done that the renewal of the offensive was performed delayed. Heavy and frequent rains also handicapped the Germans and they found great difficulty in moving their ponderous tanks and largest guns across the devastated country, the roads being consistently broken up by shell fire and their repair made almost impossible.

Meantime the allies took every opportunity to improve their positions and in many local operations advanced their lines and strengthened their hold on the commanding heights both in Picardy and in Flanders. In these fights the Australians and Canadians had a prominent part, the former between the Ancre and the Somme and the latter south of Arras, both contingents making considerable and very valuable gains. All along the line the British, French and Americans repulsed all the enemy raids until Wednesday night, when, after heavy artillery preparation, the Germans attacked in the sector of Ypres, between La Clytte and Voormezele. It was their apparent intention to outflank the important heights of Scherpenberg and Mont Ronze from the northeast and they succeeded in forcing the Brit-

ish and French there out of some of their first-line trenches. But later in the night the British counter-attacked and regained all that had been lost. Two Hun divisions carried out this attack and they suffered heavy casualties. On Thursday morning the enemy made a new attack on the Flanders front north of Kemmel and slightly bent the British line. At the same time troops from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick made a great raid on the German outpost line at Neville-Vitasse, southeast of Arras, taking prisoners and guns and inflicting many casualties.

Most of the American troops that have been moved into the battle region appear to be placed along the line between Montdidier and Noyon, and they are giving a good account of themselves there, as are also those holding the Toul sector. There have been no heavy operations in either sector recently, but the artillery in both is always active and the American gunners have proved their excellence. They are now using their heavy artillery northwest of Toul after several weeks of preparation. The American casualty lists, still relatively small, are increasing daily.

There is no indication that the German high command will abandon its plan of smashing the British army and forcing a breach between it and the French. Ludendorff is increasing his resources in every way possible and Austria and Bulgaria have been called on to supply troops for garrison duty in order that the Germans may be sent to the front. Intimations such as have appeared in some German papers that the attempt to reach Paris will be abandoned mean nothing. No doubt there will be repeated great offensives throughout the summer, and the allies are preparing to resist them to the utmost, their intention being to maintain their lines unbroken until America's men are there in sufficient numbers to enable General Foch to do more than resist. It is admitted that without our army the allies could not gain a military decision over the Germans under existing conditions. How long the German people will stand for the slaughter of their men is another question. From captured mail and the more outspoken of their newspapers it is evident they are becoming sickened by the awful bloodshed, but they probably will continue submissive so long as they think there is a chance of a final victory.

The movement of Americans to France continues with increasing swiftness and it is the avowed intention of the war department to have not less than 1,000,000 men there by the end of May. The administration and the congressional leaders, excepting such men as Kitchin, now view the situation comprehensively and agree that no limit should be put on the size of our army, as it is likely as many as 8,000,000 men will have to be placed under arms within three years. A total of about four millions will be available immediately, and Provost Marshal Crowder and others believe it will be necessary to increase the draft age limit to forty years within a year. Indeed, many details have been worked out with this increase in view. Classes 2, 3 and 4 of the draft are being carefully combed out to eliminate slackers and many names will thus be added to class 1.

Austrian reports tell of the presence of American troops on the Italian front, though this had not been announced by Washington. The expected offensive on that front has not yet materialized, but it is believed it will not be much longer delayed, because of the critical state of affairs in Emperor Carl's realm. Hunger and discontent are increasing so greatly that troops have been concentrated in the most disaffected parts of the empire. Also there have been serious disturbances in the Austro-Hungarian fleet, the crews of which are largely Slavs and men of Italian origin.

Roumania has submitted to what seemed the inevitable and signed a peace treaty with the central powers. Of course she loses much and gains nothing. The instrument provides that most of the Dobruja be ceded to Bulgaria and other Roumanian territory to Austria and Hungary; the central

powers are to control the navigation of the Danube, and the Roumanian army, except ten divisions, is to be demobilized, its equipment going to the central powers until the conclusion of a general peace.

The queen of Roumania and her children refuse to recognize the peace treaty and lose no opportunity to affront the Germans in their country.

The German vice chancellor announced the establishment of a special department to regulate Germany's eastern policy, and defended her policy of intervention in Finland, declaring it had insured the independence and freedom of that country and was undertaken at the request of the legitimate Finnish government. It is reported that Grand Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has been selected as king of Finland. Little news of moment came from Russia or the Ukraine last week. It is quite evident now that Germany will get little food from the latter country this year.

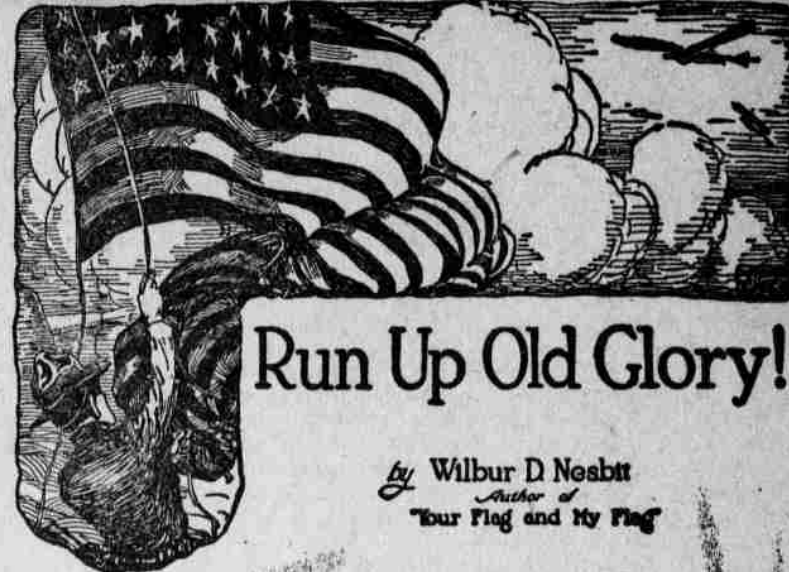
In Palestine the British forces apparently met with a reverse which compelled them to evacuate Es-Salt and retire to the west bank of the Jordan. Constantinople claimed the Turks administered a stinging defeat to General Allenby's troops.

Nicaragua lined herself up with most of the rest of the nations on Tuesday by formally declaring war on Germany and its allies. Its congress empowered the president to employ all the resources of the nation in prosecuting the war.

Cutzon Borglum's charges that graft, incompetency and pro-German influences were responsible for the collapse of America's aircraft program could not be ignored, so President Wilson ordered a thorough investigation made by the department of justice. The senate committee on military affairs also announced it would resume its inquiry into the fiasco. Both the administration and the committee assured the public there would be no "whitewashing" and that if anyone was guilty he would be duly punished. Secretary Baker protested against a public hearing of the matter by the senators on the ground that it would only aid and comfort the enemy, and he told the military committee of the house that results under the management of John D. Ryan would soon be gratifying and that criticism of the condition of airplane production was pro-German. There is reason to believe his confidence in Mr. Ryan and the reorganized bureau is not misplaced, but the public would like to know what became of the \$640,000,000 already spent and why there is so little to show for it.

Another revelation that has stirred congress and that Secretary Baker may be called on to explain is that quantity production of the heavy Browning gun and of heavy artillery is very far behind the hopes of the people that were inspired by the promises of the war department. In the case of the howitzers it would seem that valuable time has been wasted in the effort to devise gun carriages of a new and distinctively American model instead of going ahead with the models found satisfactory by the British and French. There is also a great shortage in pistols, though General Dickson, chief of the arms manufacturing division, says the outlook for improvement in this is encouraging. Mr. Baker says an inquiry into the entire question of ordnance production is being made by Lieut. Col. Bascom Little.

The railroad wage commission last week recommended increases for all employees whose wages were less than \$250 a month in December, 1915. The increases range from 4.8 to 48 per cent, the lower the wages, the greater the relative increase. The total annual increase in the pay roll of the railroads would be about \$300,000,000. Director General McAdoo can use his discretion in conforming to the recommendations of the commission, and is expected to render his decision very soon. Large as the increases are, they do not come up to the demands of the railway workers' unions and considerable dissatisfaction is expressed. However, Mr. McAdoo's decision doubtless will be accepted with good grace.



Run Up Old Glory!

By Wilbur D Nesbitt
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

Run up Old Glory!

Let it blaze

In red and white against the sky
And tell the story of the days
When hearts were stout and hopes were high
Forget the daily fights of greed,
Forget the struggles, the dismay
Of facing cruelty and need—
Run up Old Glory for the day.

Run up Old Glory!

Think of all

The old flag means to you and me,
Of how the blast of freedom's call
Shook out its folds from sea to sea;
Red with the blood that it has cost,
White with the souls of them that died—
To-day by laughing breezes tossed
It whispers of a nation's pride.

Run up Old Glory!

Fling it forth

And feel anew the country-call
That thrills East, West and South and North
And has its word for one and all
Run up Old Glory—fling it far
Across the blue of heaven's dome,
And feel that every stripe and star
Is warder of your hearth and home.



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"MADE IN AMERICA"

"Made In Europe"
No Longer!

Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America."

They see in it more money for America, and that means for themselves. Friends, learn not only to do without costly imported goods, but to demand home-made goods entirely. It'll pay you. Join the movement now!